

## GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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## WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—For lower Michigan local showers, clearing in southeastern portion, slightly cooler in southeastern portion; winds shifting to southerly.

## HARD TO OVERCOME.

With the report of the sub-committee of the finance committee, ratified by non-partisan statisticians before the people, what became of the democratic assertion that the "outrageous robber tariff" imposes upon the poor consumer by largely increasing the prices of the articles used in his every-day life? The demagogic free trade orators so worked upon the feelings of the people of this country by the stereotyped chestnut, "the tariff is a tax," that the democratic party succeeded in securing a temporary majority in the house of representatives.

Now the figures are at hand, and in such shape that the democratic cries "garbled report" or "unreliable statistics" cannot be hurled against them. The report, by implication, stamps Grover Cleveland's tariff doctrine as utterly false, and it vindicates with overwhelming force and with the convincing strength of unimpeachable statistics, the principles of the republican party. The report also furnishes evidence to support the republican assertion that protection insures to the laborer high wages, which, combined with the low cost of living under the McKinley tariff act, make his condition the most prosperous of that of any laborer on the face of the earth. It appears from the report that the wages of labor were three-quarters of 1 per cent higher in September, 1891, than in June, 1889, and what is more to the point, wages in the United States average 77 per cent greater than in Great Britain, where the system of beneficent protection does not prevail. The democrats will have hard work to explain away the figures and statistics of this report.

## REID'S CAREER.

In the more or less acrimonious discussion of Whitelaw Reid's relation to the printers his sturdy manliness and strength of character have been lost sight of. Whitelaw Reid is distinctly an American. He is the embodiment of all the attributes that Americans admire. Born in comparative obscurity, of Scotch parentage, he had few of the advantages that are now within reach of the humblest child. But such advantages as he had were made to instill in his mind the truest instincts of patriotism and self-reliance. In 1856 he met Col. Joseph Barret, editor of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette and he engaged to act as Columbus correspondent for that paper at \$6 a week. His first copy was anything but indicative of the remarkable journalistic career he has since led. He finished his service for the Gazette at Columbus and afterwards edited the Xenia News. While editing that paper he named Abraham Lincoln as the republican candidate for the presidency and it is said that his paper was the first in the country to advocate his nomination. Subsequently he went to the seat of war, from whence he dispatched some of the most graphic battle descriptions that were published during that time. Intensely radical and therefore positive in his views regarding men and measures, his pen was wielded with terrible force in combating some of the men in authority that have since been most highly honored. After the war, with a reputation as a correspondent second to no man in the country, he went to the New York Tribune. Unlike the great majority of newspaper men he was frugal in his expenditures, and from the beginning of his newspaper career at \$6 a week he had managed to save money. When Greeley died he succeeded to the ownership of the Tribune, having the money to pay for his interest. His savings had already made him a rich man, and every dollar of them had been earned by his giant intellect and facile pen. He was several times reported as being engaged to handsome and intelligent women, but these were proved to be idle speculations. When he did marry he took the heart and hand of a millionaire's daughter—but he himself was abundantly provided against possible want. Whitelaw Reid is a gracious man, kindly, independent and self-reliant. All that makes him a man of success is due to his industry, thrift and nobility of character.

## CLEVELAND'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cleveland in his response to the speech of Chairman Wilson, notifying him that he had been nominated at Chicago, said about all he will be expected to say in his letter of acceptance. There is not an original or striking sentence in the carefully prepared effort. He takes as a concealed text the troubles at Homestead, and by artful insinuation attempts to charge the responsibility for it upon the protective tariff act. The possibility of his

logic is too exasperatingly ridiculous to merit for him the gentle charge of demagoguery. It was simply idiotic. Had he deplored the incident as inimical to the stability of social order and respect for law he would have challenged the respect of republicans as well as democrats. His cheap and ignorant bid for approval from the lawless and irresponsible earned for him the contempt of all thinking persons of all parties. In trying to commend the free trade plank of the Chicago platform, what he said is so confused in verbose generalities that it is even more bewildering than the original plank on the subject which was rejected at Chicago for Neal's substitute. His speech reads very much like a schoolboy's essay, wherein the greatest ambition of the writer was to say something new on a threadbare and moth-eaten subject, and failed ignominiously. In his allusions to the force bill he injects a little of brigadier eloquence. His premises are not more remarkably inaccurate than his conclusions are remarkably insincere. Everybody knows that the "force bill" bugaboo is purely the product of democratic bluster, for the measure itself is as dead as a door nail and lies covered with dust in a congressional pigeon-hole, from whence, in all probability, it will never be resurrected. His patronizing terms of endearment for the party; his delicate self-abnegation to principle to propitiate Tammany, and his closing explosions of bombastic platitudes were the natural finale to a very indifferent and partisan self gratulatory harangue.

However much Frick may be despised as an oppressor of labor, his courage in grappling with the assassin after receiving two bullets in the head and his wonderful fortitude in bearing what must have been excruciating pain while the shots were being probed for will challenge the admiration of every man that admires human pluck and nerve to endure suffering in silence. He is a man of iron will and fearless determination. He has the native courage to stand up against overwhelming and threatening odds and insist upon his point whether right or otherwise. He is just the man to be a tyrant when invested with large and absolute powers. Feeling secure in life and limb as an American citizen, he was bold enough to attempt to enforce the most radical demands springing from wealth-bred greed against the protests of thousands of organized workmen. Every true friend to labor organizations will pray for his complete recovery, for while they hate him as an oppressor they must admire his bravery and fearless independence.

Oxen of the most respectable booms yet started in behalf of a democratic candidate for governor is that by the Jackson Citizen, naming the Hon. Clarence H. Bennett of that city for the honor. The Citizen is a republican paper, but it is broad enough to recognize true merit in a democrat, and hence it favors, so long as we must be inflicted with a democratic nomination, the choice of the gallant Colonel Bennett. Mr. Bennett has been honored with many positions of public trust and has acquitted himself creditably in all of them. He is young, enthusiastic, liberal, progressive and a thorough-going gentleman, although a democrat. He is far and away superior to any of the back number barnacles that have been named for the distinction.

WITHOUT question the report of the shooting of Frick received through the United Press over THE HERALD's wire, was the fullest and most complete story of that shocking event published in Michigan. It exceeded in detail and in the recital of incidents, the reports published in the Detroit morning papers by two columns. It serves among the many facts to assure the readers of newspapers in Grand Rapids that they must take THE HERALD if they would have the news of the world complete and reliable. The news service of THE HERALD does away with the necessity for buying outside papers.

ONE of the crying needs of the century is a thermometer that will register the temperature a man feels when he discovers that the mercury is several degrees below the figure he thought it was.

REPUBLICANS will not close their eyes to the necessity of redeeming the state from democratic control and placing it back in the sturdy column of republican states, where it stood for years.

YOUNG Ives is astonishing all Paris with his billiard exhibitions. In spite of the sneers of the older billiardists, the young wizard is unquestionably the champion player of the world.

It is noticeable that the democratic papers are giving much more space to Adlai than to Grover. He is lionized and idealized preparatory to being paralyzed by the voters.

Or the making of canals on paper there seems to be no end. Sir Edward Watkins now proposes to construct a canal across Ireland at a cost of \$200,000,000.

FROM the way Stevenson captures all the glory of democratic scare-lines the belief is gaining ground that it is a case of the tail wagging the dog.

THERE is a little satisfaction these days in reading the scientific estimate that the sun will not last more than 2,000,000 years more.

ONE of the chief attractions of Grand Rapids these days is the fact that it is only two hours' ride from Ottawa beach.

THERE is active competition these days between the asphalt and brick pavements to see which can reflect the most heat.

## EVENTS OF THE DAY

## The Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair Discourses Some

## EVENTS OF THE RECENT DAY

He Analyzes the Causes of the Russian Famine and the Exile of the Jews to Jerusalem.

In St. Mark's church on yesterday the Rev. Dr. Campbell Fair commenced a series of addresses on the above topic, taking as his text Psalm ix, 1, from the prayer book translation, "The Lord reigneth be the people never so impatient." Among other things he said:

"It is one of the comforts of religion that God watches over us as the Creator protecting the creation, and king ruling his subjects and as a father providing for his children, so that amidst all that is happening our hearts can be calmly confident the Lord reigneth."

"Some events of the present day are suggestive, startling, providential. Let me mention a few:

"Famine and the Jews in Russia. Labor and capital in America. Elections and government in Great Britain."

"Jealousies and political changes in Europe. Missions and heathen in Asia and Africa."

"In all these and over all these, I see inscribed 'The Lord reigneth, be the people never so impatient.' Let us at this time consider the first of the events I have noted."

"Russia is the coming power of the old world. The world has had the Jews and their kings as rulers; Babylon and its Nebuchadnezzars; Persia and its Cyrus; Greece and its Alexanders; Rome and its Caesars; soon it will have Russia and its Czars and the last, the Church and its Messiah. Russia is advancing. Today she is allied with France; together they have 160,000,000 people and though their opponents, Germany, Austria and Italy, are all powerful in degree, prophecy indicates that Russia in the future will be Russia dominant."

Yet what is the condition today in many parts of Russia's vast dominions? Four varieties characterize it; destruction, pestilence, famine and cruel persecutions. Consider the awful famine from which thousands have suffered in Russia and are suffering yet. In thirty-one governments or districts almost starvation prevails. Some of the districts are as large as many of our states and the afflicted territory is ten times the size of Great Britain. In one division alone 5,000 horses were slaughtered for want of fodder to sustain them. Human beings eat what animals refuse. Stealing is perpetrated to avoid starvation. Clay and earth are eaten as food. Straw from the thatched roof is used as fodder for animals and for men. "Hunger bread" is made by the government for the people from refuse.

Horror of the Famine I cannot describe. Even children and the aged have been slain to avoid their awful death from the pangs of hunger. Famine raged in Russia and is still sweeping its destructive ruin in that strange land.

To the honor of Grand Rapids' humanity its citizens have not been deaf to Russia's famine cry. The grain mills of this city sent their generous aid of wheat or flour, and I noted with grateful pleasure the names of the young people organized to send money to appointed headquarters to relieve the distress from Russian famine.

But we ask, why that famine? It may have been from what we call natural causes. It may have been from the neglect of the people, or it may be traced to the judgment of God for the sins of that community. We say not this unless we know what more. Look again in Russia. Persecution has been and is dominant there. The Jews in Russia are a despised and scorned and persecuted race. Many of them have suffered beyond all description. Saved from famine's scourge some have been rescued only to be tortured by the tyrant's word. What does it all mean? Wherever the Jews are interfering with events unmistakably there is a providence of God. The Jews in Russia are no acceptances. They are being driven out of the Czar's dominions. Whither are they going? Some countries refuse them entrance and especially as paupers. For the Jew his own holy land is rapidly opening up as a home and nationality. In 1870 there were about seven thousand Jews in Palestine. Now, twenty-two years after, there are 70,000. Jerusalem has a population of 70,000 and of these 40,000 are Jews. The city is extending beyond the walls. Business is developing and Jews are controlling it. Improvements are made all over the land. Railroads are being constructed, water works are being erected, roads and streets are rapidly opening up territories; the despised land and people are casting off the curse and manifesting the blessing. "The Lord reigneth." Russia's famine is God's instrument to lift Canaan's land. The Czar's persecution is restoring Messiah's people. Holy scripture is being fulfilled. The Jews shall again inherit their land. Out of evil cometh good. One day, I trust, what all men know that the providence of God is for the welfare of the people. Thanks be unto God for this his blessed truth—"The Lord Reigneth."

The evening subject was the second of those mentioned by Dr. Fair—"Labor and Capital in America." The other topics he will dwell upon Sunday next at the morning service.

## His Evening Discourse.

As the evening services the Rev. Dr. Fair discoursed on the relation of capital and labor, taking the scriptural passage "Whatever is Right I Will Give You" as the foundation for his remarks. There is a temptation on the part of capital and labor to work against each other and in opposition to their best interests, the speaker said. A practical system of co-operation between labor and capital will do much toward keeping the two elements on friendly terms. There should be a premium on labor at the end of each prosperous year. The speaker was in favor of giving labor a portion of the surplus profit, when at the end of the year it should be found that business had been exceptionally profitable.

On the other hand, he thought when the profits are light from no fault of the manufacturer, labor should make some concessions and make a reasonable reduction in wages. There are instances where firms have become bankrupt through keeping up wages when business was dull and unprofitable. If this system were followed there would be the harmony between labor and capital.

## Dr. Graham's Sermons.

The Rev. John Graham, formerly pastor of Johnson Street M. E. church,

delivered two sermons in that church yesterday to good sized audiences. His topic in the morning from the text "Jesus Answered," and in the evening from the 1st chapter Jeremiah, 9th verse. "Then the Lord put forth his hand and touched my mouth, and the Lord said unto me, behold, I have put my words into your mouth."

## Dr. Tracy's Lecture.

Dr. Tracy addressed a large audience at his tent last night on the "Hindrances in the Way of the Prodigal's Return." The lecture was accompanied by the usual stereoscopic views. While those of the prodigal were being shown the Schuman quartet sang "Abide With Me," greatly increasing the effect.

## T'WAS SLIGHTLY WARM

And the Natives Made Frantic Efforts to Keep Cool.

As the hottest Sunday of the season yesterday was an easy winner. The heat was prostrating, and everybody that could get to a cool resort went. The trains to Ottawa Beach were crowded like a free Sunday school excursion. The street car company put on extra cars to accommodate the crowds that wished to sample the temperance drinks at North park and the local option beverages of Reed's lake. A lake service was put on the Division street line from Hill street and a three minute service was established from the corner of Monroe and Division streets. Thousands went to the lake and basked in the balmy zephyrs from the wild waves, and the coy smiles of the bewitching dispensers of ice cream, soda and lemon phosphate.

Fully 10,000 people witnessed the performance given by Capt. Paul W. Boyton and his water circus in the river at North park, the pavilion, bridge and banks on both sides of the river being lined with curious spectators. John Ball park came in for its share of the perspiring, unnamable crowd, and the possums in Alderman Turner's "saw" saw more strange faces than they have seen any other day since they became residents of the furniture store. In the afternoon a slight shower fell and refreshed the overheated denizens and the stranger within the gates, but taking it for all in all it was as hot, sultry and muggy a Sunday as the most enthusiastic and pessimistic hater of human happiness could wish for.

## TOO HOT FOR THE BIKES.

The Blind Run Did Not Pan Out a Success.

In the opinion of many of the wheelmen who took the blind run yesterday, blind runs aren't what they are cracked up to be. From stories told by the few riders that had taken the run it would be surmised that it was anything but a pleasant one. The sun was scorching and for a considerable distance the roads were bad. The route was to Grandville, Byron Center, Dutton and Caledonia, and here it seemed to end. No one knows where else they went and no one of the party could be found who went farther than this.

Several riders were nearly overcome with the heat, some wheels gave out and for ought any one knows Fred Morrison is still in Dutton waiting for the train on which he will return home.

Gouldsbury and Simmons had a front end collision on South Division street and Gouldsbury walked home.

## "Carload" Morley's Fire.

Fire of unknown origin broke out in a pile of old rubbish in E. J. Morley's furniture rooms on the fifth floor of the Blodgett block last evening at 7:30. The fire department responded to the still alarm and the blaze was quenched before it had done damage to exceed \$25.

## JOHN T. RICH.

John T. Rich, the republican nominee for governor, is descended from Vermont stock and was born at Conneautville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1841. In May of 1848 the lad, 7 years of age, came alone to Michigan to live with relatives, his mother having died in August the previous year. Here he has resided ever since, contributing to the state's development and participating in its prosperity. He obtained a limited education by hard work, but was such an apt scholar that he soon acquired a teacher's certificate and for four terms presided over a country school. He was married March 12, 1863, to Miss Lucretia Winnip of Atlas, Genesee county, and has resided ever since in the locality where he settled. He has devoted himself to his farm in a great measure, but has been a frequent office holder. He was first a supervisor and served his township well. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature from Lapeer county and served six years. He was for two years speaker of the house. In 1880 he was a candidate for governor before the republican convention, but David H. Jerome of Saginaw was chosen. In the fall of that year he was elected to the state senate and later succeeded Mr. Conger in Congress.

While in Washington Mr. and Mrs. Rich occupied modest apartments and in contradistinction with the average congressman he is said to have not only lived within his salary but, out of it, to have a balance on the right side of the ledger at the close. He was nominated by acclamation in 1882, but was defeated by E. C. Carlton by 288 votes.

In 1887 he was appointed railway commissioner by Governor Luce and reappointed two years later. In 1890 he was a candidate for governor before the republican convention, but was defeated by James M. Turner. He has been conspicuous in agricultural boards and in fair societies, and has done good work in each place he has held.

Mr. Rich is in the prime of life, of a genial and sunny nature, affable and approachable. He is just six feet tall, weighs in the neighborhood of 200 pounds, and is a picture of splendid physical manhood, the result of a thoroughly temperate and happy life. His commanding presence, and well knit figure, a florid complexion, bright eyes and pleasant smile make him an attractive figure wherever he may be.

Ypsanti—Mrs. William Keating—gasoline stove—pitcher of gasoline—terribly burned woman—may recover. Jackson's public building is at a standstill on account of a strike of quakers.

More than a thousand acres of rutabagas are growing in the vicinity of Oxford.

Mr. Leighton, aged 60, jumped from a wagon at Wyandotte and broke his hip.

The Bay City cannery factory is in full operation with sixty hands. Milwaukee contractors are hiring Michigan teamsters.

Frank is a bold man. He does not quaver in the face of threatened danger, nor quail in the presence of actual and immediate peril. It is a pity that he should be so uniformly in error.

## NOT YET IN SIGHT

## Congress Drags Itself Wearily Along

## WITHOUT AIM OR OBJECT

Other Than to Obstruct the Anti-Option Bill—The Dead Letter Office Glutted.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—This will probably be the last week of congress if definite action is taken on the sundry civil and general deficiency appropriation bills. It is idle to predict the fate of these measures, which is enveloped in doubt. In the house tomorrow the conference on the civil bill will submit their report, and a vote may be taken on the items in dispute, including the vexed senate amendment relating to the Columbian exposition. It is possible, however, that consideration will be postponed until Tuesday in order that the resolutions reported from the special committee on the pension office investigation may be taken up. These will occasion a long debate, as the republicans intend to resort to filibustering tactics to prevent the adoption of any resolution regarding the dismissal of Commissioner Baum. After this matter and the appropriation bills are disposed of the remainder of the week will be accorded to the various committees to call up—for one hour each—the measures reported on the calendar subject only to conference reports. It is not among improbabilities that congress will adjourn without voting an appropriation to the exposition, as the opposition to it in the house is well organized for a prolonged fight.

## One Week of Oratory.

One week's solid oratory on the anti-option bill has not afforded any clue to the probable termination of debate. Mr. Washburne, in charge of the bill, has not yet ventured to hint when he shall see unanimous consent that debate shall close. He appears to be much embarrassed by his professed friends as by his avowed opponents. Mr. George of Mississippi, who ranks next to Mr. Morgan of Alabama and Call of Florida, in a few words announced just before the senate adjourned Saturday that he felt it his duty to address the senate at length on this subject, and yet George is in favor of anti-option, though dead against the bill which Mr. Washburne champions. He states openly that the Washburne bill is unconstitutional and Mr. Pugh of Alabama and Mr. Coke of Texas, all counted among the friends of the anti-option bill, propose to substitute a measure which aims at the same end by entirely different means.

## Difficulties in the Way.

These and other difficulties are on the surface and seem to indicate the probability that the Washburne bill cannot be passed this session. Another week of hard work may possibly dispose of both the deficiency and the sundry civil bill, though there are grave questions in dispute between the two houses on both measures which involve many millions of dollars. The senate conferees would have asked permission to enter into a third and probably a final conference on the deficiency bill Saturday forenoon, but discovered while Mr. Allison had the motion pending that a parliamentary condition required the house to make the first move, and the house had adjourned without doing so. If this bill and the sundry civil bill, which includes the world's fair project, should be put into

such shape as to permit of an agreement upon them, without any great back down by each branch of congress, by the end of the week such a movement for adjournment will be started that Mr. Washburne will find it difficult to hold the senate in session longer than a day or two further on his subscription bill and may be forced to submit to a postponement of action until December.

The annual report of the dead letter office shows that during the fiscal year 1891-92 the receipts of the office were some six and a half million pieces, being an increase of 310,000 pieces, or 5 per cent over the preceding year. During 1889-91, while it appeared from estimates of the quantity of matter dispatched in the mails that there was an increase in letters alone of over 100,000,000, the increase to the dead letter office was but 31,000 pieces, or 4 per cent. During the year just closed, although the general volume of the business and operations of the service have approached 8 per cent in excess of the previous year, the usual and even ordinarily expected increase has not only disappeared but the gratifying fact appears that there was a decrease of over 48,000, or nearly 1 per cent, in the number of pieces sent to the dead letter office. The work of the office has been brought up to date.

## TRULY WONDERFUL SIGHT.

Magnificent Objects Which Defy Description and Which Must Be Seen.

"Columbus, and the Discovery of America is bewildering and astounding in its dazzling splendor, the circus is fascinating in its varied entertainment, the double menageries an education in Natural History, the whole show is an eagle's flight above all others." That is what a prominent paper has said of the immense exhibition Barnum and Bailey will bring here on August 2, and which is, in fact, nothing less than The Greatest Show on Earth. Nothing that can be written would convey an idea of its great magnitude and extent. To say that 1,200 people are on its payroll, and that those 1,200 persons are all the finest circus, hippodrome, aerial and other wonderful performers, conveys but a faint idea, for among them are operatic, dramatic, tragic, pantomime, scenic, classic, terpsichorean and other accomplished artists, actors, dancers and experts. The spectacle of Columbus alone embracing nearly every phase of histrionic art from comedy to tragedy, and with the most magnificent ballet ever devised, requiring 300 dancing girls. Then there are menageries of trained and wild beasts, three circus rings, elevated stage, racing track, one monster stage, 450 feet long, enormous tents, at least two acres of elegant scenery, and—well, it must be seen, it cannot be described. It will all be here on the day above mentioned, with a new, historical, free street parade at 9 o'clock in the morning of the show's arrival.

## Germania Excursion.

The steamer North Park took a large crowd of excursionists and picnickers to Grand Island yesterday morning. The excursion was organized by the Germania society and run under their auspices and for their benefit. The performance consisted of Capt. Paul Boyton's apparatus, game of polo, boxing match and exhibition of the rubber suit in which the captain has made his trips down many of the great inland rivers on this continent.

## Press Club Meeting.

A special meeting of the Press club is called to be held Tuesday evening in the club rooms at 7:30 o'clock, to make the newspaper arrangements for the democratic state convention on August 17.



## How All Men Should Act!

OUR WINDOW TELLS YOU, "SQUARE."

There seems to be some doubt in the mind of one of the gentlemen in the picture as to all men being square and particularly is he in doubt as to the squareness of the deal he has been given. Our squares are square and we have them from 25c to \$300. The cheaper ones are suitable for a farmer's use or for any one who has odd jobs to do. In the same connection we can show you Rules, Straight Levels, True, Cheap Rules, some for 10c—a very useful pocket tool for almost every one. Ivory Rules, Steel Rules for the finer kinds of work. Levels, rosewood, cherry and iron. Brown & Sharp's Calipers, Starrett's Gauges, all kinds of instruments for gauging thickness or measuring distances or proving horizontals. We will guarantee we can show you articles in the above mentioned lines, many you never heard of or saw before.

**FOSTER & STEENS**  
MONROE ST.